THE PUNJAB CHIEFS

REVISED EDITION

BY

SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.

AND OF

"CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTES IN THE PUNJAB"

BY

COLONEL CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS

REVISED AND CORRECT, UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

BY

W.L. CONRAN, MAJOR, INDIAN ARMY

AND

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[un]der the protection of Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, he lived quietly for twelve years. On his death Ranjit Singh, who had taken possession of all the lands of the Ramgarhia *Misal*, invited Ghulam Murtaza to return to Kadian, and restored to him a large portion of his ancestral estates. He then, with his brothers, entered the army of the Maharaja, and performed efficient service on the Kashmir frontier and at other places.

During the time of Nao Nihal Singh, Sher Singh and the Darbar, Ghulam Murtaza was continually employed on active service. In 1841 he was sent with General Ventura to Mandi and Kulu, and in 1843 to Peshawar in command of an infantry regiment. He distinguished himself in Hazara at the time of the insurrection there; and when the rebellion of 1848 broke out, he remained faithful to his Government and fought on its side. His brother Ghulam Muhi-ud-din also did good service at this time. When Bhai Maharaj Singh was marching with his force to Multan to the assistance of Diwan Mul Raj, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, with other *Jagirdars*, Langar Khan Sahiwal and Sahib Khan Tiwana, raised the Muhammadan population, and with the force of Misra Sahib Dayal attacked the rebels and completely defeated them, driving them into the Chenab, where upwards of six hundred perished.

At annexation the *jagirs* of the family were resumed, but a pension of Rs. 700 was granted to Ghulam Murtaza and his brothers, and they retained their proprietary rights in Kadian and the neighbouring villages. [The family did excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. Ghulam Murtaza enlisted many men, and his son Ghulam Kadir was serving in the force of General Nicholson when that officer destroyed the mutineers of the 46th Native Infantry, who had fled from Sialkot, at Trimu ghat. General Nicholson gave Ghulam Kadir a certificate, stating that in 1857 the Kadian family showed greater loyalty than any other in the district.

Ghulam Murtaza, who was known as a skilful physician, died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son Ghulam Kadir. The latter was always active in assisting the local authorities, and possessed many certificates from officers connected with the administration. He served for a time as Superintendent of the Gurdaspur District Office. His only son died in early youth and he adopted his nephew Sultan Ahmad, who since Ghulam Kadir's death in 1883 has been regarded as the head of the family. Mirza Sultan Ahmad entered the service of Government as a Naib-